The Use of Indonesian Speech as a Semiotic System of the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Students

A. Introduction

Language is a communication tool used by humans which consists of interrelated elements. Each speaker has a vocabulary of its own language, ways of expressing ideas and personal feelings, and has a unique relationship with the language. In other words, language is part of the human personality. Specific characteristics of the Indonesian students of class B-2011 Masters Program at the Indonesian Education University of Indonesian Education Study Program (SPs UPI) very diverse because the class members came from various regions in Indonesia, from the western to eastern Indonesia which are incidentally has a different languages and cultures background.
Language and cultural differences that often lead to miscommunication between speakers. Language is inseparable from cultural entity. Language interlocks closely with cultural elements that is not always simple in nature. Language, speakers, and culture are three interrelated entities. Each entity at the three actually is prevoir (marker of reminders) for other entities. Similarly, the speech language used by the Masters students of the Indonesian Education Study Program at SPs UPI.

This study wanted to unpack the meaning of language as a semiotic system as revealed by Lyons (1979: 74), namely that the verbal and nonverbal communication terms are commonly used to distinguish language from other semiotic systems (the sign system behavior). According to language is a semiotic system (language is semiotic system) consisting of verbal language that is informative-communicative and informative nonverbal language. Therefore, this study will reveal the meaning behind the speech language used by the Masters students of the Indonesian Education who are multicultural at UPI as a semiotic system.

The problems that are the focus of this research are: 1) how the use of speech language of the Masters students of Indonesian Education Studies Program SPs UPI in terms of communication? and 2) what is the relationship between verbal language and nonverbal that occurred in the use of Indonesian in a speech to the Masters students of Indonesian Education Studies Program SPs UPI? The objectives of this study were 1) to describe the use of speech language used by the Masters students of Indonesian Education Studies Program SPs UPI in terms of communication; and 2) to describe the relationship between verbal language and nonverbal that occurred in the use of Indonesian in a speech to the Masters students of Indonesian Education Studies Program SPs UPI. Benefits of this research are divided into two, namely the theoretical benefits: develop a repertoire of linguistic science studies and practical benefits: as a reference for similar research further.

B. Methodology

This section presented consecutively on (1) the study design, (2) the source of the data and research data, (3) research instruments, (4) test the validity of the data, (5) data collection techniques, and (6) the procedures and techniques data analysis. In detail the six it stated as follows.

1. Research Design

This section presented consecutively on (1) the study design, (2) the source of the data and research data, (3) research instruments, (4) test the validity of the data, (5) data collection techniques, and (6) the procedures and techniques data analysis. In detail, these six items are stated as follows.

2. Data and Data Resources

This study is a qualitative research. In accordance with the purpose of research, this research is intended to produce a representative description of speech acts of the Masters students of Indonesian Education Studies Program SPs UPI class of 2011. Therefore, this study uses regular grade B as a place to obtain data on the speech act.

3. Research Instruments

The researcher is the main instrument in this study in accordance with the principles of qualitative research. As the main instrument, researcher analyzes, collect, interpret the data, and compile a research report. To obtain the data, the researchers require a tape recorder to document the data.

4. Test of Validity

To reach the valid data conclusion, then tested the validity of the data on all the data collected. Test the validity of the data is done using (1) method, (2) resources, (3) researcher, and (4) theory.

5. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques used in this study were (a) observation, (b) recording, (c) interviews, and (d) literature. Observation techniques used in this study were participant observation, the researchers involved in the interview and recording data. Furthermore, the recording technique used to obtain more complete data about the speech acts of speakers using the tool of record. Data obtained from this recording is a process of verbal utterances by students of Graduate Education Studies Program Indonesian Indonesian Education University class of 2011. Interview techniques used to obtain data not obtained from observation and
recording. Interviews were also used to clarify the data are less clear in the observation activities. The data referred to here is in accordance with the purpose of research. Studies conducted in analyzing the data, by comparing the data with the references that are relevant to the discussion.

6. Procedure and Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data in this study the researchers used data analysis techniques interactive model as proposed by Miles and Huberman (1992: 15-20). The model of interactive analysis has two prominent features namely analysis during data collection and after data collection.

C. Findings and Discussion

1. Data Description and Data Analysis

Description and Data Analysis of Conversation 1 (Code A)

There are two speakers in this first conversation snippets interaction. They talked about the development of preparedness committee Sociolinguistics research activities at Pangandaran. Here are the quotations.

A: Kamutulisya? (tuturannya dengan intonasi bertempo rendah dan ekspresi wajah membekakakan mata yang menandakan penegasan atau bertanya)
You wrote it, right? (Speech with low tempo of intonation and facial expressions glaring indicating confirmation or questioning)

B: Sudaaah... (tuturannya bernada tegas dengan tempo sedang dan ekspresi wajah yang melihat wajah A secara cepat kemudian kembali memperhatikan layar laptop karena sedang mengetik)
Already ... (speech pitched firmly with average tempo and facial expressions that look into the face of A rapidly then turned back to the laptop screen as it is being typed)

Intrinsic elements contained in that conversation is that there are two speakers in the interaction, the speaker A is the students who come from Kendari and speakers B are students coming from Surabaya. The conversation took place at a student dormitory in the afternoon at 11:27 pm in a non-formal atmosphere. The extrinsic elements contained in that conversation is the habit of talking loudly with the tempo and the pressure that has become a cultural characteristic. With regards to pressure or sound quality, Lyons (1979) states that the sound quality is very important in a conversation.

There are several types of meaning contained in speech conversation above, the lexical meaning, referential meaning, associative-affective meaning. In lexical meaning contained in the phrase "You wrote it, right?", Especially on the word "write" means there is a letter that was made with the pen (KBBI, 2005: 1219). That meaning also means referential meaning because the Indonesian language system of, the meaning of the word "write" refers to the concept of activity carve something on a place. Viewed in the context of use that attentive to elements conditions of use, the meaning of the word "write" has a meaning associative-affective.

Relationship meanings that appear in that narrative are the ambiguity. This is evident from the responses of speakers B that does not directly answer the question A. Normally the response that arises is yes or no but the responses that occurred precisely "Already".

Changes that occur in the speech meaning of the conversation is changing the meaning which caused condensation of responses. Normally a response to the speech of the speaker A is yes, already. But in fact there is such condensation.

Description and Data Analysis of Conversation 2 (Code B)

Two speakers in this conversation talking about the job description of one of the fields / section committee of Sociolinguistics research activities. Here are the quotations.

A: Jadi, tugasnya perlengkapan apa? Masing-masing seksi itu yang dibutuhkan apa? Baru kalau udah terkumpul nanti itu akan dibawa ke sana dititipkan ke perlengkapan. Ini sebenarnya ada berapa seksi, berapa bidang? (Sambil menggerak-gerakkan tangan)
So, what equipments of their duties? What needs are needed by each section? If those equipments are already enough, they will be moved there and entrusted to equipment section. How many sections actually, how many fields? (While gesticulating)

B: Itu masih dari sayaa..., nah maksudnya hari Rabu besok ituakan kita berkumpul semua. Nah, temen-temen tiap-tiap seksi mem-floor-kan semua kebutuhannya, bla... bla... blaaahhh..., gituya. Kemudian nanti janjian akan dikumpulkan atau ditampung pada
seksi perlengkapan kapan dan di mananya. Kan begitu Sarmadan...??? (Tangan sambil bergerak refleks saat menjelaskan)

It is still of me ..., well, mean that tomorrow is Wednesday we gather all. Well, my friends, each section lay down all his needs, bla ... bla ... blaaaaahh ..., OK. Then later making appointments to collect or stored in equipment sections when and where. Right, Sarmadan...??? (While moving the hand reflexly when describing)

Intrinsic elements contained in the conversation are two speakers with a similar age. At that time also there is another student, but he did not say anything, just listen. The topic of the conversation was about the job description of each Section in the technical implementation committees are still puzzled by one speaker. The conversation took place at 11:31 pm. The conversation takes place in informal discussions. Extrinsic elements contained in these conversations are the social interaction which is based on acts of teamwork.

Kind of meaning contained in the conversation that is referential meaning, namely utterance "bla ... bla ... blaaaaah". Lexically, there are no such vocabularies in Indonesian language, but the utterance can be understood by the listeners because a contextual utterance "bla ... bla ... bla ..." refers to an elaborate very much when uttered.

In the utterance above, there is a relation of meaning, i.e. synonymy and homonyms which include synonymy that is the word "sections" and "field". Both words have the same meaning, which is part of the union taking care of something. There is also a homonym, i.e. word "sections". This word has four meanings in different contexts of use even though the writing and the same pronunciation, i.e. (1) sections, which means part of the units in charge of taking care of something; (2) sections, which means half the platoon, the term in the military/army; (3) sections which means the act of cutting or slicing; (4) sections, to stimulate lust (about body shape,clothing).

Changes occur in the meaning of the word "mem-floor-kan". The amendment is based on the association of the word "floor" in English, which meant the 'lantai' in Indonesian language. Generally speaking, the floor is referenced in the broad Sections. The concept is in accordance with the intended meaning in the use of the word "mem-floor-kan" in utterance of conversation above.

Description and Data Analysis of Conversation 3 (Code C)

In this conversation there is a speaker and listeners that interact and discuss the equipment must be brought in the Sociolinguistics research activities. Here are the quotations.

A: Ke lokasi, ke Pangandaran itu tinggal peralatan yang dibutuhkan misalnya di bagian kesehatan, di bagian peralatan itu juga harus diketahui dan bisa diamankan, dalam hal ini diiiidentifikasi oleh ketua atau misalnya koordinator di bidang perlengkapan. Iya harapan saya seperti itu. Di sini kan ada kertas folio, LCD, printer, stempel, vandal atauu ehhh, piagam penghargaan, papan white board kecil satu buah, ini saya kira suudaahh ehhhh... sangat bagus, ya... tinggal ada penyesuaian tambahan-tambahan tertentu yang mungkin sampai saat ini belum kita ketahui. (Tangannya sambil bergerak-ggerak seiring dengan lisannya menjelaskan/bertutur)

To the location, to Pangandaran that remains equipment required such as in the health section, at section of the equipment should also be known and can be safekeeping, in this case identified by the chairman or coordinator for instance in the field of equipment. Yes my expectations like that. Here the existing liquid paper, LCDs, printers, stamp, pennant or ehhh, a plaque of appreciation, one small whiteboard, I think it ehhh ... very nice, yes ... remains existing additional specific enhancements that are possible until now we do not know. (While moving hand along with the oral spoken explaining/speaking)

B: Okey, saya minta pendapat teman-teman kaitannya dengan masalah ini. Kita bahas satu per satu yahhh.... Jadi jilid proposal ini sudah siap itu bagian ke saya aja, terusss konkretkan acara pengelompokan yang nanti akan dibuat buku, itu nanti yahh... (Kepala mengangguk saat menyatakan oke dan mata menatap tiap mitra tutur seiring dengan bertuturnya sedang berlangsung)

Okey, I ask the opinion of friends regard to this problem. We discussed one by one yahhh ... So the binding of this proposal is ready, its will be my business, then make it clear that the event grouping will be made in books, it is later yahh ... (Head nodding as stated okay and eyes staring at each listener along with ongoing speaking)
Intrinsic elements contained in that conversation is that two people of the speaker and listener who both come from outside the city of Bandung. They talked about the concrete tasks section of equipment. Atmosphere that occurs in the conversation is serious but still relaxed with the location of a conversation in one of the students boarding. While eating their cakes discuss field research assignment plan. The discussion took place during the day with the weather conditions were a bit cloudy.

Extrinsic elements in the above conversation are differences in the sound quality of each speaker are influenced by cultural and psychological factors. Another thing that is also the extrinsic elements are social interaction experience/experience of organizing of speakers. Each speaker in the conversation has adequate experience in organization.

Sort of meaning contained in the above utterance is a lexical meaning. Specialized vocabulary which contains specifically lexical meaning is the use of the word "diiiiidentifikasi" and "atauuu". Basically lexical vocabulary standard of usage of the word is "identified" and "or" but in reality the two words are mentioned by swinging one syllable vowel in the front or at the rear of the word. It shows that the speaker is thinking something or skeptical about the things that will be delivered.

Also in terms of the relation of meaning there is some vocabulary contained in the above conversation, i.e. word "ketua" (chairman) synonymy with the word "koordinator" (coordinator) and the word "papan" (board) redundancy with the word "board" that has fused the use of the compound word "white board" on English.

In the above conversation also occurs meaning changes caused by the development of science and technology and abbreviation. In terms of the development of science and technology can be seen from the emergence of the word folio, printer, and pennant. In the case of condensation visible on the use of the word which stands for LCD is Liquid Crystal Display.

**Description and Data Analysis of Conversation 4**

Below, cited three different conversations but the people involved in this same conversation, i.e. two to four people. In essence, the third is a series of conversations with previous conversations (data 1, 2, and 3). However, topics discussed in this conversation already extend to things that are not talks on the preparation of research activities of Sociolinguistics.

A: **Kalau di Kendari disebut pantat bensin, kalau di sini bau bensin. (Sambil tersenyum disertai dengan anggukan kepala)**

In Kendari called ass of gasoline but here the smell of gasoline. (With a smile accompanied by a nod of the head)

B: **Bagusnya bau bensin di sini, waktu Pak Sarmadan sebutkan itu, aku dan Yola tertawakan itu. (Menunjuk Pak Sarmadan dan ibu Yola yang sedang tertawakan bahasa gaul yang baru didengar)**

The good smell of gasoline here, when Mr. Sarmadan mentioned it, I and Yola laugh about it. (Pointing Mr. Sarmadan and Mrs. Yola who are laughing about new slang heard)

B: **Makanya katanya Pak Cecep di FB, tunggu aku selesai S-2 kulamar, kulamar dengan Honda Jaz ya. (Sambil menunjuk A yang sedang bingung pertanda bahwa pernyataan "kulamar dengan Honda Jaz ya" tidak diketahuinya pada saat sebelumnya dan merupakan hal yang baru)**

So said Mr. Cecep at FB, wait for me to finish Masters propose marriage, do it with the Honda Jazz, right. (Pointing the A who confused a sign that the statement "kulamar dengan Honda Jaz ya" did not know at the time of the previous and constitute new thing)

A: **Nda tahu sih. (Sambil menganggukan kepala pertanda ketidakaktualan)**

Do not know anyway. (As he nodded a sign of ignorance)

C: **Kupinang kau dengan M.Pd. (Disertai dengan gerakan tangan menunjukkan suatu keseriusan dalam menyampaikan gagasan yang berbeda dengan ide atau gagasan orang lain)**

I will propose marriage for you with M.Pd. (Accompanied by hand gestures indicate a seriousness in delivering different ideas with the ideas of others)

B: **Em.. em suamiku pembalap. (Menginformasikan kepada lawan tuturnya)**

Em.. em my husband is a racer. (Informed his opponent he says)

D: **Pembalap apa dulu, jangan sampai seperti pembalap geng motor Bandung. (Sambil tertawa dengan gerakan tangan yang menunjukkan bantahan terhadap penutur B)**
Wharracer indeed, do not get as racer motorcycle gang in Bandung. (Laughing with hand gestures that show a refutation of the speaker B)

In excerpts of the conversation, speakers deliver utterance in a relaxed atmosphere. The occurrence of substitutions in the relaxed situation because it is influenced by the atmosphere of speech, time and location of the occurrence of substitutions. The substitutions occurred on the evening relaxing with friends in a situation familiar to a student dorm room. Substitutions in a relaxed situation with formal situation are very different. The most fundamental difference lies in the kind of language is used.

Based on these data, there is a semantic meaning that states a pernyataan to be done in accordance with reality. It is known as the speech acts locutions, that the speech act to do something, talk about the purpose and function or power of speech is concerned to do.

From the utterance of A to B, C, and D are, there is a relation of meaning. Relationships intended meaning is the semantic relationship that exists between language units with units of other languages. The units can be the language of words, phrases, sentences and semantic relationships that can be expressed in common sense, conflicts, inclusiveness, multiplicity or excess meaning of words or sentences. Relationships intended meaning in the utterance of A to B is a conflict relationship between utterance A and B.

The utterance contradiction occurs because of differences in culture and geography as well as the style of language used in the local communities. The contradiction can be seen in utterance A "di Kendari" and utterance B "di sini (Bandung)" is to convince B that there are differences in the use of slang in society on culture daearah different, namely culture Kendari (Sulawesi) with culture of the people Sunda.

In addition to the relation of meaning contention on utterance data, there is also a relation of meaning in the form of ambiguity is the use of language whose meaning more than one meaning. This is evident in utterance "good smell of gasoline here". Paraphrasing good smell of gasoline here has more than one meaning of language. Locative use of the word "di sini" constitute a pointer, place or location is not specified location so as to have the interpretation of meaning is specific to the area of West Java entirely or only apply to the city of Bandung. In such substitutions, when the addressees do utterance accompanied by facial expressions, tone of high and low as a reassurance to the opponents said.

In addition to the data utterance 1, there is also utterance that has meaning ambiguities. Meaning ambiguity is contained in utterance data is 2 ie "So said Mr. Cecep at FB, wait for me to finish Masters I will propose marriage, do it with the Honda Jaz, right". The speech is said to have a meaning ambiguity because vagueness becomes the target of applying the word and is an expression of new or foreign to be heard because the name applying to a motorcycle or a car of a woman has never been in a particular society. From the utterance, should be included to be targeted.

Description and Data Analysis of Conversation 5

There were four speakers who talked about one additional events when going to the beach Pangandaran. All enthusiastically give feedback on games from which to increase familiarity with more friends, but some speakers proposed for screening appropriate to the theme of education. The following conversation is Quotations.

B: *Tapi ya ng bermakna nontonnya.* (Sambil mengangkat tangan kanan)
   But a meaningful watching it. (Raising his right hand)
D: *Iya benar.*
   Yes, right.
A: *Kita tampilkan film yang bermakna itu.*
   We show a meaningful films.
C: *Saya suka juga sih... kalau yang seperti itu.* (Sambil mengangguk-anggukkan kepala)
   I also like anyway ... if like that. (Nodding head)

Conversation data collecting is done atthe room at one of class B-regular student class of 2011. The recording time of the conversation was done in the afternoon at 13:30 pm. The topic of conversation concerning the preparatory meeting for field research on subjects Pangandaran Beach Sociolinguistics. Conversations that are not formally create a relaxed atmosphere and familiarity with speakers (friends) others are more fishing wishes to issue an advisory opinion.
on the subject, although on the sidelines of the conversation often comes new problems are also discussed.

Speakers who have conversations on the recording of data are coming from various regions in Indonesia, namely Surabaya, Kendari, Makassar and Ambon. Background of different regions of origin becomes one factor the emergence of a new topic for their willingness to share the experience when performing the same activities in each area.

Customs and habits are also characterized itself for speaker when the cast word for word to be able to express an opinion on a high note, a low, soft, and so forth. For example, speakers from the Makassar sometimes the tone of his voice low, but sometimes too high follow the conversation. Similarly, from the town of Kendari which is indeed a characteristic of its own, i.e. tone of voice when talking sounded loud and big that when talking tone of voice always great.

Based on conversations citations contained in the data of the 5 conversation there illocutionary meaning, i.e. A speaker who uses the word "show" that you should use the word "to display" so that the sentence is not ambiguous, but because it is used in the spoken language and informal atmosphere.

In addition, speakers and argued the sentence "but a meaningful watching it" constitute phrase that could cause another statement, for example meaningless 'his' and addressed to anyone. Readers who do not know the context of the talks will be confusion.

The above quotation also provide information such solicitation, the "what if a movie shown in filling casual event while in Pangandaran", so that another speaker responded by agreeing with the idea. In excerpts of the conversation, speakers’ statement of D, A, and C indicate that they agree with the opinion of the speaker B.

Various statements in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that are used for each speaker shows the relationship relating to the previous conversation. Nevertheless, the use of the phrase "meaningful watching it" shows the ambiguity that is what is meaningful? and watch it relates to films meant for whom?

The use of the word "sih ..." by speaker C constitute redundancy that should not be used, but it is also related to non-formal atmosphere and different cultural backgrounds. Changing the meaning of each speaker in the above quote is influenced by social and cultural speaker respectively. The use of the word in every statement made a sign or a symbol of its own for each speaker. For example, the use of the word "saya" is more commonly used by the people of Sulawesi and the use of the word "aku" by the Java community. When the conversation often appears the use of dialects of each region are sometimes floated by speaker C, there is also a loud voice because they come from or living in the coastal areas, i.e. speaker B and C.

**Description and Data Analysis of Coversation 6**

Speakers and give credence to one of other speaker to make the concept of additional activities to be communicated with other classmates. Here are the quotations.

**B:** Kan itu, gini lho menurutku (sambil menggerakkan kedua tangannya yang seolah menunjuk dirinya sendiri), ini eee, saya percayakan pada Nur saja untuk mengonsep acara itu, iyakan? Hari Rabu besok, komunikasikan dengan teman-teman semua.

Right, here I mean (as he moved his hands as if refers to himself), this eee, I entrust in Nur only to conceptualize the show, OK? Wednesday tomorrow, communicate with all friends.

**D:** Iya (sambil menganggukkan kepala)

Yes (while nodding)

**B:** Nanti teman-teman pendapatnya bagaimana, itu jadi keputusan.

What should be our friends' opinion, it was so decision.

The conversation has determined the subject of the preparatory meeting to field research in subjects Pangandaran Beach Sociolinguistics. Quotations of conversation tells that the speaker and give credence to one of speakers to make the concept of events related to the activities that will be offered to other friends so as to obtain a collective agreement.

Quotations conversation above, there are two speakers. However, speaker and more give their opinions and feedback on activities. Speaker B entrusted by classmates to become the secretary of the committee activities to Pangandaran so it knows the concept that there should be in activity but still provide the opportunity for more friends to provide input and suggestions/input relating to the preparation of activities.
Speaker B is using the word "komunikasikan", you should use the word "dikomunikasikan" so that the sentence is not ambiguous, but because it is used in the spoken language and informal atmosphere so that no further question.

The quotation above makes it clear that "the event to be proposed should be made a more mature concept that can be recommended to other friends". It aims to find out the opinions of other friends on the concept that want to be included in any of the activities when to Pangandaran. In the conversation is also contained excerpts speaker B statement indicating that they need for a better preparation of the activities to be undertaken during a visit to Pangandaran.

In the quote of above conversation, speaker B use a lot of redundancy which is a waste of words. For example, "eee ..." that should not be existing. Furthermore, the use of the word "gini lho" that does not comply with the rules of the standard language. It is influenced by the informal atmosphere and presented in oral form.

According to the development and influence of familiarity antarpenutur during a conversation more relaxed and do not give rise to a sense of awkward in expressing opinion. Apart the socio-cultural influence is one factor to determine the characteristics of the language used by penutur. For example, speaker B are derived from Surabaya characterized typically often uses the phrase "gini lho" in a statement put forward.

2. Discussion

Communication is not just a process, but communication as the generation of meaning. When communicating with others, at least other people that understand the intent of the message delivered speakers, more or less accurately so that communication can be done it should be made in the form of a message sign (language, word). The messages are delivered to push the opponent said to create meaning for themselves associated in some way with the meanings created in the message. Increasingly share the same code, the more the system uses the same sign, then the closer "meaning" with the person above the messages coming in every conversation with others.

Substitutions contained in the results of this study, the high and low vowels in speech or utterance that occurs in Masters student of Indonesian Education Graduate School class of 2011 class B UPI that cultural factors influenced students narrate. In addition, influenced by a spontaneous reaction to the utterance that was heard from the opponents said. It is evident in the utterance "Kalau di Kendari disebut pantat bensin, kalau di sini bau bensin," In the utterance are high vocals with a dissertation hearer are convincing facial expressions as a symbol of the spontaneous reaction of opponents said the new information considered. In the utterance anyway, pitch of intonation are influenced by psychological factors and a person's culture to be sensitive respond ditanggapiinya. In terms of substitutions that were seen on the "tunggu aku selesai S2 kulamar, kulamar dengan Honda Jaz ya".

In the utterance there is a high of intonation that indicates a seriousness and reassurance in response to utterance that is heard so that the of intonation utterance issued higher than before heard such utterance. The high of intonation the utterance as a way to convince opponents said addressees. In addition to high of intonation as a way to convince opponents said addressees, high of intonation is also used by the hearer as the response to the information submitted by the opponent said to him that the information has not been known before or something that is considered new and does not provide a solution. It is seen in quote of following utterance: "Ndataluhih" utterance quote of such as based on ignorance and want to know the solution out with accompanying facial expression shows ignorance.

In addition to high of intonation in substitutions, there is also a low of intonation that is often used. Low intonation used as utterance that acceptance or use speaker to give advice or convincing persuasion. Based on this, the cultural element is crucial also in student substitutions Indonesian Education Masters SPs UPI class of 2011 class B. The cultural element is meant is that the language is part of culture. One culture to another influence when will narrate. It is seen in quote of following utterance: "Em.. em suamiku pembalap" quotations "em.. em" as cultural factors that affect fluency in speaking with said opponents of different cultures.

Signs must 'be caught' and is an absolute requirement (Duisburg). This shows that every word that was brought up during a conversation to give information to the listener. In the quote above, initially speaker B advises that additional screening should show a meaningful. Meaningful is meant film that deals with our background as an educator. Furthermore, the provision of a response by the other speaker indicates that "what was raised by the speaker B?" Is communicative and informative so that another speaker responded by approving of the idea.
During a conversation, speakers often convey the idea accompanied by gestures that have become characteristic features speakers when speaking. For example, speakers B express ideas for additional activities by explaining accompanied by "hand gesture" when informing the other speakers. Similarly, C speakers who nodded his head while giving a response to the idea. The body movement, according to John Lyons is paralinguistic that appears with the aim to reveal the verbal component. Paralinguistic term is used in a variety of different ways in the science literature. As has been said by Crystal (Lyons, 1979: 40) that "a tendency to have more extensive field heading to the point where it becomes almost useless." That is, the body movements that occur when communicating with others, sometimes in accordance with what was raised by the speakers. However, sometimes it is not useful because it has been communicated in verbal form.

As noted above, the language as a semiotic system depicted in quote of conversation "nyontonyabermakna" as a sign that the movie will be played it more directed at education so 'bermakna' which meant it adapted to the educational background traversed by study participants to Pangandaran as educators and prospective educators. This is according to Saussure constitutes the entire system of image and public trust established to maintain and accentuate its identity.

Next, determine the structure or meaning of utterances deserve to regulate the development of the conversation and interpersonal relationships antarpenutur characterize the involvement of speaker above what she said and her desire to make the listener to be impressed or convinced him. The body movements that occur when communication and with a different tone of voice that a contributing factor to convey meaning of ideas. As well as speaker B always move his arm into its own characteristics associated with the culture and habits while talking. Similarly, the speaker C and D are mengganggukkan head omen agree with the opinions expressed by other speakers.

Lyons (1979) Language as a semiotic system is classified into two, i.e. verbal and nonverbal. Nonverbal element significantly affects the meaning of utterance and verbal components more closely associated with the description, while nonverbal components more closely with social functioning and language expression. As shown in the description of the interpretation of the data coding speaker utterance states with low tempo of intonation and facial expressions membelakakan eye that signifies affirmation or ask. If the utterance not accompanied by elements prosodik strong and flat facial expression, the possibility of another speaker B will perceive. However, because of the verbal component and fused noverbal complementarity in the utterance then appears the symbolic significance captured by speaker B in the conversation.

D. Conclusion

Based on data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that
1. The use of speech language students of S-2 Education Indonesian SPs UPI particularly on the class B-2011 in terms of kekomunikatifan is communicative-informative. This was based on the continuity of the interaction between the speaker and the hearer / listener as shown in the description of the conversation. Interactions take place in communicative and informative although there is also ambiguity, but the ambiguity actually raises informative communication.
2. There is a relationship between verbal and nonverbal language that occurs in the use of Indonesian in utterance Masters Students of the Graduate School of Indonesian Education UPI, especially students of class B-2011. The relationship between the verbal and nonverbal mutual support between the two. Verbal supported nonverbal communication such as nodding, hand gestures, facial gaze, and others. Similarly, supported nonverbal communication in the form of verbal of intonation, tone, tempo, prosodic.

The implications of this research in education are that the cultural and psychological factors affect the way people communicate in the form of verbal and nonverbal. Therefore in educational communication both factors must be considered in order to avoid culture shock.

E. References